

Farmers and Jobless Farm Equipment Workers Sending Delegations to Washington Next Week

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 22.—A "grassroots caravan" that will pick up nearly 900 livestockmen from 11 states left here today for an appointment with Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson in Washington.

Union to Ask Steel Firms Supplement Jobless Benefits

By GEORGE MORRIS

A company-financed trust fund to back a partial wage guarantee for its unemployed will be demanded by the United Steelworkers of America next year, the union's policy committee's session here yesterday indicated.

The 170-man body and executive board of the steel union, meeting in Hotel Commodore, unveiled and discussed the general outline of its "annual guarantee and severance" plan. Presented as a plan to "prevent depressions," it was greeted by the representatives of the districts, many of whom voiced fears of layoffs or reported some already under way.

The meeting later discussed political action, particularly on state and community scale.

The plan as explained by Otis Brubaker, the union's research director, is quite different from the much popularized guaranteed annual wage plan of the union.

It calls for a trust fund made of 10 cents paid in for each hour pay to the workers. If a worker employed with the company three years or longer is idled through no fault of his own, the worker is to be paid, during his idle weeks, the equivalent of 30 hours of his regular pay weekly, MINUS what the worker collects in unemployment insurance, with 52 weeks of such guarantee the limit. Only if

the worker, after the 52 weeks, is reemployed for as long as 12 weeks does the guarantee renew itself for him. If he is reemployed for six weeks, the guarantee can be renewed for only 26 weeks.

The union believes that 10 cents an hour would be adequate to

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Sponsored by the Farmers Union, the bus caravan will carry livestock growers from Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Texas, North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Illinois.

They will discuss drought conditions and low cattle prices with Benson.

Herber Bennion, former Utah secretary of state and now a consultant to the Farmers Union told

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By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Oct. 22. — Unemployed farm equipment workers will be in Washington next week to put their demands for jobs before three

members of Eisenhower's cabinet.

The delegation from Chicago and five other crisis-stricken farm implement towns today disclosed plans for a three-fold job program to be undertaken by the following departments of the government:

• The Department of Interior will be asked to launch a federal road-building and public works program which will give work to thousands of unemployed. Such a program will also call for the manufacture of tractors, bulldozers

and road-building equipment which are made in the farm equipment plants.

• The Department of Agriculture will be asked to support a broad program of aid to farmers who are today unable to buy farm implements. Two special proposals by the delegation will be (a) a 25 percent government subsidy for farmers who want to buy machinery and (b) the extension of

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Calif. AFL Leaders Hint Warren Is Fay's Mr. X

The strong suggestion has been made that former Republican Governor Earl Warren of California, now an Eisenhower-appointed Supreme Court Justice, interceded for jailed racketeer Joey Fay. Cornelius J. Haggerty, secretary of the California AFL and one of those on a list of 98 names

of pleaders for Fay released by Rudolph Halley, told reporters he had talked over the Fay case with then Gov. Warren.

"I don't know whether the Governor made any plea," said Haggerty. "When I discussed the case with him he didn't commit himself one way or another. I do not believe he would have written a letter. Knowing Gov. Warren as I do, I feel certain that he would have talked to Gov. Dewey in person about such a matter."

Robert F. Wagner, Jr., has not withdrawn his charge that "a high Republican figure" made a plea for Fay, and has called on Dewey to make public a list of the extortionist's sponsors.

Another Setback for the McCarthyites

An Editorial

THE INABILITY of Mayor Impellitteri to get enough signatures to run on the ballot as an "independent," is another victory in labor's drive to defeat the Dewey-Farley conspiracy.

When the Mayor was defeated in the primaries, he gave full credit to the Daily Worker—an honor which we only partly deserve since it was in the first place labor and the Negro people who administered the blow. But there is considerable significance to the fact that a mayor whose campaign centered around McCarthyite attacks on the Daily Worker and the Communist Party, could not muster the 7,500 valid signatures necessary to get back on the ballot.

With Impellitteri out, labor sees as its next objective the defeat of Harold Riegelman on Nov. 3. The larger part of the labor movement has decided to do this behind

the candidacy of a Democrat, Robert F. Wagner, Jr. There is no doubt, as the straw polls show, that labor's campaign is having a considerable effect.

THE DAILY WORKER has welcomed labor's efforts to close ranks behind a candidate who could defeat Riegelman and Impellitteri although we have never endorsed either Wagner or Halley. But more than a labor-backed and New Deal-backed candidate is required. It is necessary for labor, through its own independent political efforts and organization, to press forward constantly on ISSUES. Labor must demand firmer commitments not only on economic questions but also on the issues of civil liberties and civil rights.

Wagner, who apparently has the backing of the bulk of organized labor, must be impressed for commitments not only to fight the Dewey-Impellitteri 15-cent fare, but to

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WHAT YOU GET FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS

You don't have to be a newspaperman to recognize that a most sensational bit of "news" in recent months was the blunt admission of South Korean Ambassador Ben C. Limb Monday night that South Korea started the war; and that there is a secret agreement by which our country has given Rhee a blanket agreement to reopen the war in 90 days.

As this paper reported Wednesday, Limb said these things on a TV program originating in Philadelphia.

You would expect banner headlines everywhere at such sensational revelations. But did you see even a small paragraph anywhere? If there was one,

we muffed it and we wish you'd send it along.

It is not simply that here is an example of press suppression, which it most certainly is. The whole propaganda line of American Big Business, the basis upon which it allegedly sent almost 30,000 Americans to their deaths, laid all of Korea waste, spent billions of our dollars, and is now threatening further wars, is that North Korea was the "aggressor." And not only is it the line of our ruling circles. They have forced it upon the UN, too.

The lives of America, the peace of the world, is involved in this vast hoax.

But such "news" reveals truth and, by putting the spotlight on

the real provokers of war, advances peace. Hence it is not fit to print—except in such newspapers as the Daily Worker.

So you see why the Daily Worker is now needed more than ever, and why the big business gang controlling our country would love to see us fold.

You see, too, why so many of our readers are responding to our plea for funds, and why there will be many more—

cluding yourself.

Among yesterday's contributions was \$25 from supporters of the paper in Wheeling, W. Va. It was sent to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. It represented collections taken among coal miners who recall her many organizing visits there, and others who gave it as a protest against the Smith Act arrests.

According to the letter above (Continued on Page 6)

Received Yesterday	\$ 1,071.09
Total So Far	\$1,159.22
Still to Go	\$8,840.78

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City; or bring to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

Michael Brogan Death Laid To Drowning

Michael Brogan, longshore pier boss whose body was found floating in the Hudson River Wednesday, died of drowning, a medical examiner's report said yesterday.

Brogan had disappeared Sept. 29 the day after he had participated in a move to take his union local out of the expelled International Longshoremen's Association and into the new AFL union.

There were no marks of violence on his body, the official report said.

New Cases of Polio Reported Declining

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Public Health Service today reported 1,169 new polio cases last week as compared to 1,289 cases in the previous week.

EMBARRASSING MOMENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE

PADUCAH, Tex., Oct. 22.—Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D-Okla.) said last night President Eisenhower knows "too little" about farm problems.

He made this charge in a speech prepared for a meeting of the National Farmers Union. He again called for replacement of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Kerr said he escorted a group of southwest cattlemen to see Eisenhower a few months ago to ask for cattle price supports. He said the President, in substance, asked how cattle prices

could be supported unless dairy crops were.

According to Kerr, Eisenhower "pressed his point" while the cattlemen kept silent.

"So I said, 'Why, Mr. President, the government has been supporting the price of dairy products for years and your administration has been doing it ever since you have been in office,' Kerr related.

"In astonishment the President indicated that he couldn't believe it. I suggested he call the Secretary of Agriculture to verify it. Thereupon, he ex-

claimed, 'Oh, that must be the deal I authorized Benson to continue for another year just a few days ago.'

Kerr said butter price supports were getting much publicity at that time.

"There are too many things about the problems and requirements of agriculture that the President apparently doesn't know," he stated.

He also argued that Benson could have prevented the slump in cattle prices by offering price supports on cattle at 90 percent of parity.

Kerr said farm families are entitled to an income at 100 percent of parity.

"Since the present Secretary of Agriculture steadfastly refuses to permit it, the Administration should get a new secretary," he said. "If the Administration refuses to do this, then the people should have and will get a new Administration."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported that the dairy surplus problem—involving a Government investment of

\$380,000,000 in stocks of dairy products—will continue next year.

Present prospects point to a total production of around 118,000,000 pounds of milk next year, or about the same as this year, the bureau reported.

It said present prices would provide a market for only about 115,000,000 pounds, leaving a surplus of 3,000,000,000 which probably would be converted into butter, cheese and dried milk and sold to the Government under price support programs provided by law.

Jagan, Guiana Premier, Present as Commons Opens Debate on Ouster

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, premier of British Guiana who had been ousted by British troops, sat yesterday in the "distinguished visitors' gallery" of the House of Commons, as Colonial Secretary Lyttleton opened the Commons debate on the Guiana action. With Jagan was L. F. S. Burnham, Guiana's education minister, who had also been ousted.

Lyttleton launched into a red-baiting tirade against the People's Progressive Party of Guiana, which had already been published in the Government's White Paper.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British Labor Party announced last night it would ask the House of Commons to declare that the Conservative Government had shown no justification for suspending British Guiana's Constitution.

The announcement followed the arrival here of Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, premier of British Guiana, who was ousted by British troops.

Dr. Jagan conferred in the House of Commons with Clement R. Attlee and other leaders of the Labor Party, who announced that they would propose an amendment in effect negating a government motion asking for approval of the British action.

The government motion was submitted in the names of Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Colonial Secretary Oliver Lyttleton and Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing and Local Government.

In the unlikely event of a government defeat, it would amount to a rejection of the government's policy, and the Prime Minister might treat it as a vote of "no confidence" and resign.

The Laborite amendment asks the House to declare that while deploring the actions and speeches of some of the leaders of the People's Progressive Party in British Guiana and condemning methods tending to the establishment of a totalitarian regime in a British colony, nevertheless it is not satisfied that the situation in British Guiana was of such a character as to justify the extreme step of suspending the constitution.

The amendment is signed by among others, Attlee, Herbert Morrison, deputy leader of the party, and James Griffiths, former Colonial Secretary.

SHOCKED

At the airport Dr. Jagan read a prepared statement saying:

"We were shocked and are still at a loss to understand the action of the British government. . . . There has been at no time any plot, as alleged, to create disorder, undermine confidence or overthrow the present administration by force. Everything we did was constitutional and completely in the open."

Dr. Jagan emphasized that the People's Progressive Party "is not a Communist Party but rather a democratic alliance of various classes of opinion united in the struggle for self-government."

A British Government, White

Paper published Tuesday said Dr. Jagan and other People's Progressive Party leaders had participated in drawing up a plan for burning down the houses and business of Europeans.

"If they have evidence, why don't they take us to court," Dr. Jagan asked.

The White Paper also said that two People's Progressive Party ministers had formed a committee "which declared support for the Mau Mau in Kenya and the Communist terrorists in Malaya and specialized in vicious anti-British, anti-white propaganda."

Dr. Jagan said:

"The Mau Mau is a terrorist organization and we don't support terrorism, but the people in Kenya have their problems, created by British imperialism, and those problems will have to be settled."

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 22.—Henry L. Hopkinson, British Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said today he was "entirely satisfied" that the Governor of British Guiana, Sir Alfred Savage was justified in ousting six elected local ministers Oct. 9 and calling in British troops.

Hopkinson admitted there had ever been talk of any plot for a violent coup to take over the government but he emphasized a speech by Sidney King, Minister of Communications and Public Works, to a meeting outside the House of Assembly, Sept. 2. He also quoted what he said were violent utterances by members of the People's Progressive Party.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 22 (ALN).—Before leaving for England to deliver in person his protest against the Tory government's ouster of his elected government, which he headed as prime minister, Dr. Cheddi Jagan charged that the British action undermined the very basis of democracy. In a statement to Allied Labor News, Jagan said:

"Overseas British naval and military forces have occupied British Guiana. The constitution, only a few months old, has been suspended. My colleague ministers and myself have been dismissed. The House of Assembly, in which my party, the People's Progressive party, held 18 out of the 24 seats after the first election on April 27, based on universal adult suffrage, was prorogued. Meetings have been banned. Not more than five persons can assemble together. Party headquarters and homes of leading party officials have been raided. The governor is a virtual dictator.

"All these extraordinary measures, claims the British government, have been taken because of a Communist plot to cause disorder and overthrow the government. No clearcut proof was given

of the alleged plot. Instead, a spurious statement, full of mis-statements and suppositions, has been put out.

"The alleged Communist plot is obviously a smokescreen. It is an excuse for destroying the progressive movement and the limited constitution under which we made important political gains. If there is a plot, why haven't charges been brought against us? The British definition of treason and sedition is elastic enough. Clearly there has been no plot.

"Even the most bitter and consistent enemy of the PPP, the editor of the Daily Argosy, a wartime security officer, knows of no organized plan for such a revolt. He said in an editorial Oct. 11: 'What the PPP leaders were aiming at (and all the evidence points that way) was a political and constitutional crisis, in the hope of going back to the country and returning with a renewed mandate that might, with difficulty, be questioned.'

"Long before the elections we criticized the constitution and pointed out its limitations. The governor and his official advisers knew that we intended to enact a series of progressive but very controversial measures—universal adult suffrage for village and town councils; land law, bringing about land reform and establishing land authorities with powers to tax, acquire, lease and develop large es-

tates held uncultivated by absentee proprietors; abolition of dual control (government and religious denominational) of primary schools; bulk purchasing of the colony's imports; establishment of a state lottery; compulsory recognition by employers of unions having the support of the majority of workers, as established by the U.S. Wagner Act during the Roosevelt era, etc.

"The governor and officials knew, as we did, that in due course the governor and the governor-nominated upper house—the state council—would become exposed in the eyes of the people. The reactionary state council would have

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BISHOP OXNAM BANNED BY LOS ANGELES AUDITORIUM

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Representatives of the Philharmonic Auditorium confirmed today that they denied use of the Auditorium to Bishop C. Bromley Oxnam, national leader of the Methodist Church, because he "is too controversial a figure."

The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, which had planned to sponsor the Bishop in an address at a Dec. 11 public meeting, yesterday made the action public in a letter of protest to Auditorium directors.

C. H. Brainard, general manager of the Auditorium Co., confirmed Oxnam had been denied use of the Auditorium.

The Bishop had been questioned earlier this year by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

WOMEN ON COAST PLAN TO FIGHT SCHOOL WITCHHUNT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22.—Women for Legislative Action, with a membership of 300 adopted a program to defend and extend American freedoms, at its second annual conference this weekend at the Statler hotel.

Dr. Hugh Wilson, Princeton University professor, discussing "Education as a Political Instrument," exposed the "Communist menace" in schools and colleges as a monstrous "hoax." Hysterical anti-communism is a big trap for all, especially trade unions, he emphasized.

The conference eluded the trap a few hours earlier. John Despol, a CIO official, wanted Mrs. Dorothy Healey, a Communist leader, ejected. His motion was defeated 299 to 1. Despol's was the single "aye."

The education and communication panel, chaired by Mrs. Dorothy Frank, proposed restoration of the UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) program in the city school system; defense of Hearst-threatened Chet Huntley, radio commentator, and opposition to the

Dilworth bill, SB 1367, forcing teachers to answer witchhunters under penalty of dismissal.

An international relations panel emphasized the need for a non-aggression pact between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

Chaired by Mrs. Julia Sherman, the panel further proposed UN membership for China; support of HR 421, to establish a Department of Peace; immediate high level conferences on world problems, and opposition to the Bricker amendment interfering with presidential treaty powers.

Enactment of fair employment practices legislation at all governmental levels and revision of the Taft-Hartley Law were main proposals from the health, welfare and labor panel where Mrs. Anne O'Ferrall presided.

The panel proposed that Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby work to expand rather than cut back social security. They opposed amendment of the Atomic Energy Act that would take it from public ownership, and called for constant study of all labor legislation so

repressive measures could be defeated.

The civil liberties panel, chaired by Mrs. Stella Rugeti, recommended repeal of the McCarran-Walter immigration act, adn of the Smith Act and McCarran Registration Act, as well.

They opposed Senator McCarran's so-called "immunity bill" which would knock out Fifth Amendment protections and condemned all investigative committees infringing on civil rights and liberties.

All panel reports were approved unanimously.

Mrs. Dorothy N. Marshall had just convened the opening session when Depol made his disruptive motion for the ejection of Mrs. Healey. The motion died then for lack of a second.

"We are not afraid of Sen. McCarthy or anyone to the right or left of him," declared Mrs. Marshall. "We resent the implication that mature women need to be 'protected' by Mr. Despol or any other form of thought control."

Mrs. Sylvia Miller, president of the organization, underscored Mrs. Marshall's remarks because "this indeed is a freedom conference." Mrs. Miller said the American heritage certainly included the right of any person, of whatever political belief, to sit in the audience of a public meeting.

Big Business in Closed Talk with Gov't Officials

PEBBLE BEACH, Cal., Oct. 22.—The Business Advisory Council of the U.S. Commerce Department opened a three-day hush-hush session today to discuss the nation's economic outlook.

The Council consists of more than 150 leading business men and functions as a private sounding board for the department.

The unofficial schedule calls for a discussion of taxes today with an address by Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey. Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay may give an informal speech at the final session.

Others attending are Budget Director Joseph Dodge, Army Secretary Robert Stevens and Sen. Ralph Flanders (R-Vt).

Industrialists present include Benjamin Fairless, president of U.S. Steel; John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co.; John D. Biggers, president of Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. and chairman of the advisory board; and Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chairman of the Continental Can.

Policyholders Of IWO Address Plea to Unions

A warning that basic rights of American labor are menaced by the attempt to liquidate the International Workers' Order was sounded by the IWO policyholders' Protective Committee in a message addressed to over 3,000 international, state and local labor organizations.

The message says:

"Can American trade unionists be unconcerned when a loyal friend and supporter of organized labor like the IWO is ordered liquidated? The principle of labor solidarity—an injury to one is an injury to all—require that labor speak out against this injustice. If the IWO can be liquidated, the day is not far off when the trade unions and their welfare and insurance funds may be threatened by similar destruction."

Recent pressures in New York and other states to place union welfare and insurance funds under the control of State Insurance Departments make the IWO case of great concern to labor, it was pointed out.

CIO Unions Step Up Pre-Wagner Activity

Actions by CIO unions in support of Robert F. Wagner for mayor included an announcement by the Textile Workers' Union that Alexander Barkan, the union's national Political Action Committee director, had been assigned to work full time in the campaign.

A union spokesman declared it was determined to help wrest the State Democratic Party from the ultra-reactionary "Farley crowd" and place it into the hands of the Harriman-Roosevelt "pro-New Deal" forces.

The Transport Workers' Union has distributed thousands of leaflets urging votes for Wagner.

Among the city's retail workers, both the District 65 DPOW general council and the Local 15 (Macy's) executive boards have endorsed Wagner officially.

The Macy workers, according to their public relations department, plan to distribute thousands of the new CIO Council election leaflets

Radio Talk by Charney Cites Ben Davis Case

The contributions of Benjamin Davis, Jr., as a long-time champion, both in and outside of the City Council of which he had been a member, were recalled by George Blake Charney, People's Rights Party candidate for District Attorney of New York in a radio broadcast over WLJB yesterday morning. Charney, a frame-up victim of the Smith Act now free on appeal, is labor secretary of the N.Y. Communist Party.

"Ben Davis cannot talk to you personally today, for reasons you well know. He is in a jimcrow jail in Terre Haute, Ind. This man, a giant in every way, twice elected a city official by Negro and white voters, was sentenced for what?"

"For tax fixing? For taking graft? For maintaining slum, rat-infested tenements? For running a numbers racket? For burglary, arson, or murder?"

"Let the truth be known. Ben Davis is serving a five-year sentence for defending the rights of the people; above all, because he fought for peace and because he has fought unceasingly for first-class citizenship for the Negro people."

Weir Calls Negotiation Sole Way to Peace

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corp., said today in a prepared address before the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, that "there is only one device, one mechanism through which we can make the move toward peace. It is the conference table—negotiation."

"Negotiation does not mean appeasement," Weir said, "any more than bargaining means that one party must settle on the other party's terms."

Weir published a pamphlet last June in which he urged the west to negotiate with the Soviet Union in the interests of peace.

Weir said today that on some matters the West will not compromise and on others the East will not compromise, but "in be-

ween these fixed positions there must be a large area of possible agreement."

"The most important thing initially would be to establish an atmosphere of agreement," Weir said.

Weir, who heads the nation's fifth largest producer of steel, said that "in world opinion the U. S. has been acting more like a country that considers war inevitable than a country that hopes for peace."

DES MOINES, Io., Oct. 22.—Sen. Alexander Wiley (R-Wis), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday the time had come for a new "face-to-face" attempt to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union.

Senator Wiley said events of the past year had given renewed hope that the West might be able to reach a "modus operandi" with the Soviet Union.

Wiley made his proposal in a

speech before the Iowa Bankers Association. He said the Soviet explosion of a hydrogen device had brought renewed interest in an attempt "to have a meeting of the minds with the Russians."

"I must confess that I do not know whether we could make progress now in meeting again around a conference table," he said. "But I do know that if we don't try, we are not exercising the kind of leadership I have been talking about. . . . It is time that we sit down again, face to face, to try our utmost to reach firm, reliable agreement that we may live and let live."

FIRST TV BROADCAST BY GEORGE CHARNEY TONIGHT

George Blake Charney, People's Rights Party candidate for District Attorney of New York, will make his first television appearance of the campaign tonight (Friday) evening at 7:15 over WABD (Channel 5). Subject of Charney's telecast will be, "I Am a Communist."

Progressives throughout the city are organizing "15-for-15" parties to hear and see the candidate, who is Labor Secretary of the New York Communist Party. The "15-for-15" slogan was coined by a Charney campaign worker who announced he was inviting 15 friends for 15 minutes to his home to watch the Charney telecast.

City Workers' Bonuses Made Part of Pay

The Board of Estimate voted yesterday to make permanent the cost-of-living bonuses given some 110,000 city employees since 1951.

A resolution adopted will raise the permanent salaries to include the bonuses. But it means the workers' take-home pay will be less because of higher pension deductions which are calculated on the permanent salary.

Ask Hike in Wage Floor in Govt.

Woolen Contracts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The CIO Textile Workers Union today appealed to Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell to increase minimum wages to \$1.20 an hour for work on government contracts in the woolen and worsted textile industry.

John Chupka, secretary-treasurer of the union, wrote Mitchell that the present \$1.05 minimum is "completely outdated" and said the matter of an increase has been pending for two years. He asked an immediate boost.

Mitchell is authorized under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to set minimum wages for employees working on government contracts.

Moscow Hits U. S. Obstacles To World Curbs on A-Bomb

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Moscow Radio declared today that U. S. rejection of atomic controls "compels the Soviet government to have at its disposal both atomic and hydrogen weapons."

A broadcast monitored here said the Soviet proposals simply were prohibition of the production of atom bombs, genuine international control over this prohibition and development of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The U. S. proposal calling for an international authority, the broadcast declared, "would have given the international authority the right to pry into all branches of industry which had even the remotest connection with atomic energy."

By HARRY RAYMOND

Discussion at the ninth convention of the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday revealed that unemployment among U. S. merchant seamen is mounting to critical proportions.

A resolution pointed out that the U. S. Merchant Marine has sharply shrunk from 2,000 ships in January, 1952, to 1,400 ships in August, 1953. This, the resolution said, meant a loss of approximately 25,000 jobs to American seamen in 18 months.

NMU president Joseph Curran estimated that 200 additional ships were laid up since August, making a total of only 1,200 sea-going vessels in the U. S. merchant fleet today as compared with 5,000 ships in 1944.

Curran said this was caused by a government policy of shifting cargos to cheaper rate foreign flag ships and by a shipbuilding program of replacing fleets of small vessels with large ships which rationalize the work and require fewer seamen to carry the same tonnage.

The convention reported there are now 44,000 full book members of the union. This means that nearly half the union members are on the beach competing for jobs which are becoming scarcer daily. It was brought out, meanwhile, that present NMU policy is to admit 1,500 permit-cardholders to probationary membership during the 12 month period starting June 1, 1953, under a quota system of 125 probationary members a month.

The more than 500 convention delegates adopted a resolution to suspend the present quota system in December, 1953, that is, to close the union books, but stating

"that if it should become necessary" the national office will reopen the quota system.

A lengthy floor fight developed over a resolution opposed by the Curran administration, calling for elimination of election slates.

"It was drawn up," Curran declared, "because that person who drew it up couldn't get what he wanted, couldn't get elected."

Madlyn Ford, delegate from the S.S. Constitution, secretary of the resolutions committee, led the fight for the slateless elections.

"We were promised when we cleaned the Communists out we would have no more groups and slates," she said.

Others characterized the resolution as an "insult to the membership." Curran said it insulted the leadership. It was defeated by 297 to 85.

Curran charged newspapers attempted to confuse the position the union took when he spoke in favor of maintaining traditional friendly longshoremen who nobody can ship "for thousands of hard-working men are dishonest."

"The press, however, came out with the stories which said that I evidently support the old racket-ridden IILA," Curran told the delegates. "Well, that is a popular issue today—either you bang the heads off of hard-working men or you are in favor of the racketeers. I'm not in favor of racketeers. Neither am I in favor of banging the heads off the honest, hard-working longshoremen."

"They are our friends. They are trade unionists. They have supported our union, and we have supported them and will continue to do so. We know they will continue to support us when we have legitimate labor beefs on the waterfront."

The convention adopted resolutions calling for:

- Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Equal rights regardless of race, creed or color.
- Halt of foreign flag operation of U. S. ships.
- Improved shore leave in foreign ports for crews of ships operated by the Military Sea Transport Service.
- Action to obtain medical services and hospital care through the U. S. Public Health Service for retired seamen. Retired seamen are not eligible for this care after 90 days from the date of last discharge.

The convention is scheduled to conclude today.

Loss of 25,000 Jobs Stressed by NMU Convention

World of Labor

by George Morris

The 28,000 Lost Jobs and the NMU

BENEATH the air of boastfulness that leaders of the National Maritime Union have brought into the union's convention there is an anxiety which even these leaders acknowledge. The report of Joseph Curran, the president, submitted to the convention, calls attention to a number of tables showing that ratings on ocean-going vessels under NMU contracts, rose in comparison to the levels of 1938, when the union signed its first pact, by from 185 percent to as high as 391 percent in one instance. The monthly base runs from \$237 a month to a top of \$499 (for electricians).

Unquestionably, seamen have improved conditions much since the days when they worked for almost nothing. And it should never be forgotten that it took bitter and costly struggle to win that improvement.

Nor should it be forgotten that most of the men who led those struggles in the union's first 10 years (and for years before it was founded) have been screened off the waterfront as "security risks" or have been otherwise squeezed out and blacklisted.

In more recent years, the improvements came a bit easier. But what was the gimmick? Was it a more generous disposition on the part of the shipowners? Was it the fruits of a friendly attitude to the officialdom?

CURRAN'S report gives us, at least part of the real answer. The trend in the industry was to cut down the number of ships in operation and the number of seamen. He reports that by the time the Korea war broke out there were only 1,162 active seagoing ves-

sels manned by an all-time low of only 59,000 seamen. Korea shipping brought the number of active ships up to 2,046 manned by 99,000 seamen.

Then the decline set in again and by March, 1953, the number of vessels dropped to 1,466 manned by 70,600 seamen. "Thus, in a period of one year, 28,400 jobs were lost by our seamen," writes Curran. Since then the total climbed to only 72,400 jobs.

"Unless the degree of world tension increases, we foresee a renewed decrease in the size of our merchant fleet," warns Curran.

The effect this decline has had on the NMU is also vividly seen in some tables Curran produces showing that the total of deep sea jobs under NMU contracts (unlicensed seamen on east coast vessels) is down to 28,785. The NMU once boasted of more than 100,000 members.

CURRAN'S HOPE in a "liberalized" government policy towards the merchant marine, by government-financed expansion of shipbuilding to replace laid up obsolete and slow vessels, is hardly a solution for the seamen. The real reason for the drastic fall in jobs has been the "liberalized" modernization program.

As the NMU Rank and File Pilot, paper of the rank and file in the union, says, while before the war the average tonnage per vessel was 7,000, it is 12,000 today. The Liberty and even the later Victory type vessels are being laid up and replaced by the new Mariner Class vessel.

In addition to the tremendous increase in the size of the vessel, the newer ship has an average increase in speed by 30 per-

cent, so it can make one and a third trips compared to one trip before the war. The vessel makes a faster turnaround. The size of the crews is hardly increased over those that manned the prewar ship.

Thus, despite the impressive increase in wages compared to pre-war rates, the shipowners employ fewer men and probably pay less wages per ton of cargo carried. That is why there are more ex-seamen in the country today than working seamen.

There are 152,500 members in all seafaring unions in the country (and some non-union) competing today for the 72,400 jobs. But the trend of speed-up continues. The process of screening out seamen as "security risks" continues. The policy of shifting U. S. vessels to foreign flags to be manned by seamen at wages only about a third of those paid Americans, continues.

And the union hiring hall is threatened. Curran has been forced to take note of the government-sponsored hiring system being put through in Longshore in New York and New Jersey with the consent of the AFL. He sees it as an experiment that could soon be applied to seamen, too, in those and other states.

Nor can the union ignore some of the fruits of Eisenhower policy, especially in the wiping out of marine hospitals where seamen received free care.

In view of the above serious developments, and others which are noted by Curran in his report, boastfulness and the senseless red-baiting to which Curran gives a special section in the report are hardly in place. I doubt if seamen will share Curran's view that only greater war tension can restore the lost jobs. They will more likely see a real increase in jobs through the peaceful objective of trade with China, the Soviet Union and other countries on the forbidden list.

Send your contributions to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

Letters to Papers Hit Guiana Action

NO MATTER HOW the newspaper pundits twist and turn it, the smashing of democratic process in British Guiana is too clear and outrageous for thinking Americans to stomach, and they are beginning to have their say in the letter columns of the newspapers. Here are some samples of readers disagreeing with the editorial policies of the newspapers they read.

In the Boston Herald, under the heading "British Guiana Policy Rebuked," the following letter appeared:

"To the Editor of the Herald—The abrogation of Guiana's constitution, formulated and granted by the British themselves, must multiply the fermenting skepticism of so many colonial countries, which have so often been promised a mitigation of outside domination and the granting of legitimate independence. Of what value are constitutions which can so easily be rubbed out with the swift stroke of a Queen's pen? The huge masses of the world's large dependent and semi-independent areas, must progressively despair of the methods of gradualism, in obtaining a full measure of freedom.

"No matter what one's views of the People's Progressive Party are, the fact is generally admitted that this party obtained three-fourths of the seats in Parliament. How justify imposition of a British military rule for the essential reason that a people will sometimes elect a number of radical officials who may, or may not be, Red? It would appear that Guiana's government was operating in orderly fashion. British action was as unexpected as it was sudden. . . .

"Communists, the world over, are currently publicizing Stalin's last speech, in which he made claim that capitalist governments could no longer rule with the traditional safeguards embodied in constitutional democracy. Stalin asked the Communist parties of the world to prepare to assume the mantle cast aside by the traditional parties. The events now transpiring in British Guiana will be widely trumpeted as an illustration of Joseph Stalin's thesis.

"It is of the utmost importance that the United States, through its State Department, disassociate itself from the British police action; lest we too be tarred with the same brush of mis-democracy.

EDMUND S. IZZO, Lawrence, Mass.

Disagrees with the 'Post'

AND WE HAVE ONE from the New York Post. The way the Post operates, you can be sure there have to be an awful lot of letters from readers expressing a particular viewpoint before it will print one, ESPECIALLY when that viewpoint collides with a Post editorial.

The Post last week said editorially ". . . a majority of the populace voted against democracy. . . . From where we sit—and it's quite a distance—no comfortable alternative (to the British action) is visible."

This bilge in lame defense of obvious imperialism couldn't possibly sit well with readers of the Post, and here is one recorded reaction from the letter column:

"If you are not listed among the 'free peoples' today you are doomed. Any effort to secure those liberties on the part of people not yet free is promptly labelled Communist or Communist-inspired, closing all discussion. The press, without presenting any issues, promptly applied the tar brush in British Guiana.

"Surely without a little foresight to allow for the legitimate aspirations of oppressed people, we give no way out for these millions but to accept the label placed on them, and throw in their lot with the forces of communism. L. McLEAN, New York."

THE McCARRAN-WALTER LAW

A Proposed Democratic Immigration Policy

By ABNER GREEN

(Executive Secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born)

In addition to seeking to mobilize public opinion in opposition to persecutions, the Committee challenges the Justice Department's attempt to hold non-citizens without bail for six months following a final order of deportation by the Board of Immigration Appeals. This becomes a six-month "jail" sentence when, as in the Nukk case, the Justice Department tries to hold the non-citizens for six months even though it knows that it cannot secure travel papers for his deportation.

The case of Giacomo Quattrone, Italian-American of Boston, now before the Federal Court of Appeals challenges the constitutionality of deportation based on affiliation. The deportation proceedings against Quattrone established the fact that he was never a member of the Communist Party. He was ordered deported on the ground that he was affiliated with the Communist Party since he attended some public meetings held by that organization, contributed some funds, and read the Daily Worker. Quattrone's deportation on these charges was prevented

by an appeal to the Federal courts, where his case is now pending.

In Seattle, Ernesto Mangaoang, business agent of ILWU, Local 37, is opposing deportation on the ground that, as a Filipino, he was a national of the United States, owing allegiance to this country. His case is before the Federal Court of Appeals.

Also in Seattle, Local 37 of the ILWU is seeking an injunction to restrain the Justice Department from excluding any members of the Union returning from Alaska at the conclusion of the canning season.

In New York, a petition for a writ of habeas corpus is pending in the Federal District Court challenging the Justice Department's denial of bail to Herman Nixon, 72-year-old non-citizen who has lived in the United States for 52 years.

In Federal Courts across the country naturalized citizens are defending their right to their American citizenship and challenging the constitutionality of the denaturalization provisions of the Walter-McCarran Law.

In Detroit, 21 non-citizens have refused to accept the new bond "conditions" seeking their disassociation from the labor and progressive movement. Their chal-

lenge is pending in the Federal District Court. A similar challenge by Harry Carlisle in Los Angeles is also pending in the Federal Court of Appeals. In San Francisco, Nat Yanish was jailed from March 17 to May 25 because he refused to accept the new conditions to his "freedom" on bail. Supreme Court Justice Douglas set bail of \$5,000 for Yanish's release pending disposition of the appeal in his case.

Other court challenges are pending in various parts of the country.

These challenges in the Federal courts are part of the developing people's fight against the Walter-McCarran "Police State" law. This fight will never cease until the law is repealed and the Justice Department's deportation and denaturalization hysteria is ended.

This is part of the fight against the reactionary drive to fascism and war. It must be seen as such if it is to be won.

The vicious jimmecrow system and the national pattern of discrimination and genocide suffered by the Negro people strengthens McCarranism.

The increased outbursts of anti-Semitism in all parts of the country, symbolized by the rotten frameup of the Rosenbergs, feed

the bigots and the hate-mongers.

The increased prosecutions of trade unionists under the Taft-Hartley Law provides ammunition for the enemies of the people.

The Smith Act prosecutions and jailings of Communist Party leaders bolster the McCarthys and Veldes.

All forms of repression must be defeated. Otherwise, no minority—and, therefore, no person—in the U. S. can feel secure from attack by these advance guards of American fascism.

As Americans, aware of our responsibility for the future of humanity, we must dedicate ourselves to defeating all persecutions in this country, to provide the people of the United States with an opportunity to grow and develop as decent human beings in an atmosphere free from hysteria, free from oppression, and dedicated to the cause of humanity and world peace.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born urges that, in place of the Walter-McCarran Law, the Congress adopt a new immigration and naturalization policy which will be based on the following general principles:

1. That any non-citizen who has

lived in the U. S. for two years or more, if entry was in accordance with law, be permitted to become an American citizen by appearing in Open Court and taking an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the U. S.

2. That any non-citizen who has lived in the U. S. for five years or more, should not be threatened with deportation for any reason whatsoever.

3. That a naturalized citizen should not be threatened with cancellation of citizenship for any reason whatsoever, unless it was obtained by clear fraud; and then only if denaturalization proceedings are started within five years of the granting of naturalization.

4. That immigration be permitted without discrimination as to country of birth, race, color, creed or political belief, with full utilization of quotas established on the basis of the country's social, economic and cultural requirements.

5. That at no time can a non-citizen be denied the protection of any provision of the Bill of Rights, especially sections dealing with the right to bail and freedom of belief and association.

In addition, we urge that the Immigration and Naturalization Service be transferred out of the Justice Department and be established as an independent agency of the government.

(The preceding article is the final section of a pamphlet by Abner Green entitled "Police State Terror.")

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TV AND THE SEALED ENVELOPE

A HEARTENING thing happened the other night on TV. We refer to the Ed Murrow show which brought before the country—ten million estimated audience—the Air Force's firing of Lieut. Milo Radulovich. This young American was branded, in the language of the thought controllers "a security risk" because he would not "do a Greenglass" against his sister and father.

The TV show brought out that the Air Force had branded Radulovich on the basis of a sealed envelope, which no one could open for examination. This was the "evidence" against Radulovich, his sister and father. It turns out that their crime is that some sneak says they have progressive ideas. The Air Force did not go so far as to say Radulovich had "disloyal" ideas; only that his refusal to destroy his sister and father made him a "risk."

Well, it is turning out that millions of Americans—including Radulovich's neighbors—are becoming such "risks" because they refuse to be degraded into cowardly submission to the Rule of the Stoolpigeon. The Budenzes, Philbricks, Chambers, Cvetics, and the rest of that slimy crew of hired McCarthyite informers have not become heroes to our country. On the contrary, it is the Raduloviches and the defenders of decency who are the heroes.

The Army colonels gave Radulovich the kind of "trial" that the 100 Smith Act victims have been getting, with long jail terms built into the indictment the minute the FBI signs it. Radulovich got the same raw frameup which the Attorney General is plotting against more than 200 people's organizations whose members he wants to "register" as subversive under the police-state McCarran Act. Against this kind of frame-up, resistance is growing in all classes of the country.

The common sense of the nation is bound to assert itself against the fraudulent notions of "security risk" and blackmailed "loyalty," words which mask the plot to destroy our free speech. We are sure that the people can get more and more defense of peace and democracy on TV, radio and movies if they insist on it.

SETBACK FOR McCARTHYTTES

(Continued from Page 1)

resist any concessions to the Impellitteri-McCarthyite policies.

We believe that labor should attempt to shape Wagner's labor program more firmly in the few days that still remain. But in addition, as we stated on Wednesday, "the best way for workers to advance labor's own program is by giving support to the program of the American Labor Party."

IT IS FOR this reason that we continue to urge every effort to convince Wagner supporters (and Halley supporters, too) of the need to reinforce their vote for Mayor by casting a vote for other city-wide ALP candidates and for local ALP candidates.

We also believe that in the present situation—where the coalition policy which we have helped promote has knocked out Impellitteri and shows all the signs of guaranteeing the defeat of Riegleman—that a vote for the full ALP ticket can have a special impact.

CONTINUED ALP STRENGTH is vital not only to make it easier to win labor's demands AFTER the election and to promote the fight for peace and against McCarthyism. It is vital also in order to give body to the people's coalition, led by labor, which is now developing and which will be of still greater importance for the 1954 elections. This, of course, will require a coalition policy on the part of the ALP itself. Those people, for example, who try to tell the workers that there is no difference between a labor-backed candidate and a Christian Front or Dewey-backed candidate and who insist that ONLY a full ALP vote has any meaning at all, follow a short-sighted policy, in our opinion. This policy is bound to fail. It can only tend to isolate progressives from the labor movement and thus RETARD the development of a third-party movement.

AS PART OF the effort to strengthen all elements of a people's coalition, we urge our readers also to give special attention to guarantee the election of the Negro and Puerto Rican candidates in Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens, to join with the people of Harlem in seeking the election of the most representative of the Negro candidates for Borough President, and to promote the campaign of the Communist leader, George Blake Charney, for District Attorney of Manhattan.

Above all, we wish to stress to our readers the need in the few days left of round-the-clock ACTIVITY on the many fronts where the electoral fight against reaction must be waged.

Campaign Gift Lists Show the Strings Attached to GOP Gov't

By JOHN B. STONE

By Federated Press

As an editorial in the United Mine Workers Journal Oct. 15 says, "Organized labor has the votes, but big business has the money, and in politics it would seem the latter is of at least equal value."

The remark is occasioned by a study of campaign gifts in the 1952 elections published by Congressional Quarterly, which is quoted at length by the Journal.

As revealed in statements filed with Congress, gifts totaled \$23 million, making last year's election "the most costly in U.S. history" in more way than one.

The law requires that only congressional candidates and political groups spending in two or more states on congressional or Presidential candidates must file reports. There is no way of estimating the millions spent within each state which didn't have to be reported.

Republican groups and candidates reporting to Congress said they spent \$13.8 million. Democratic groups and candidates reported spending \$6.2 million. The remaining \$3 million was reported spent by labor groups, minor parties and unaffiliated groups. The study reveals that \$17.8 million was spent primarily on the Presidential race and \$5.2 million on congressional campaigns.

According to reports by the six top Republican and Democratic committees, 55 percent of the total funds came in individual gifts of \$1,000 or more, indicating that a

few big money boys gave more than the millions of little fellows. Six hundred and six big contributions totaled 70 percent of the \$2.9 million reported by the Republican National Committee. Of the \$2.7 million reported by the Democratic National Committee, 655 big donations made up 51 percent.

Contributor lists filed with Congress are studded with the names of Rockefeller, duPont and Mellon. Among the biggest contributors to the Republican campaign were: Rockefeller family, New York, \$94,000; duPont family, Delaware, \$74,175; Pew family, Pennsylvania, \$36,500; Frick family, New York and Pennsylvania, \$22,000.

Other big contributors to Republicanism were the Weir family, Pennsylvania, \$21,000; Paysons, New York and Maine, \$19,000; Harold S. Vanderbilt, New York and Virginia, \$19,000; Milbanks, New York, \$16,500; Henry R. Luce, New York, \$13,000; M. Robert Guggenheim, Washington, \$13,000.

The Hatch Act limits gifts of individuals to \$5,000 but, by combining family members and contributions to various funds, the families managed to get rid of a lot of cash.

At least \$15,000 of the Rockefeller contributions and \$7,300 of the duPont gifts went to the Committee for Political Education and Information of Wilmington, Del., whose main project was a political movie. The committee was not listed by the GOP National Committee as Republican but its mem-

bers were Republicans.

Heading the list of Democratic "angels" were the Wade Thompsons, Nashville, Tenn., \$22,000; Kennedy family, Palm Beach, Fla., \$20,000; Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, \$16,000; Matthew H. McCloskey, Pennsylvania, \$10,000; the Marshall Fields, New York, \$10,000.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President, gave \$5,000 to the National Volunteers for Stevenson. Philip B. Stern of Springfield, Ill., research director for the Democratic National Committee, contributed \$5,000 to the cause. J. M. Arvey, Chicago Democratic boss, also kicked in with \$5,000 to the national committee.

H. R. Cullen of Houston, Tex., the big oil man, reported spending \$53,000 in 31 contributions to congressional campaigns and four contributions to Republican organizations. Among these gifts were \$5,000 each to the MacArthur Committee of New York, Rep. Martin Dies (D-Tex.), the campaign for Sen. Price Daniel (D-Tex.), the Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) Campaign Club and the Texas Eisenhower Campaign Fund. He also reported giving \$4,000 to the New Hampshire for MacArthur Committee and \$3,500 to the campaign of Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.).

Douglas B. Marshall, another oil man from Houston, reported spending \$12,750 on eight congressional races in Wyoming, Maryland, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Jagan

(Continued from Page 2)

blocked most of the measures, as it had already done in the case of the rice farmers (security of tenure) amendment bill. This bill empowered the government district commissioner to undertake works (cleaning and digging of drains and canals) which landlords were supposed to do by law but had refused to do. The governor's veto would have been used soon enough. It is to forestall these exposures that the government acted with so much haste and with so much brute force.

"Communism has been made the issue by the British government. But this is nothing new. There is no more evidence of communism now than prior to the elections. Long before and during the election anti-communism was the only plank of our opponents. With one voice, from the pulpit, press and radio they said the PPP was a Communist Party, that communism was bent upon taking away and destroying the rights of the people. The people voted with their eyes wide open. They voted us into 18 out of the 24 seats.

"The action of the British government, therefore, is in effect a challenge of the very right of the exercise of a free vote—the basis of democracy. The PPP is a broad democratic alliance of all classes struggling for the right to self-determination. Must the people be told—yes, you can vote, but you have no right to vote for a left-

wing party or the leftwing element in a party! This is the fundamental question which all democratic freedom-loving people must ask themselves.

"Once the right to vote is restricted then the foundation of democracy will always be on shifting ground. Neither communism nor the PPP is on trial today. Democracy itself is on trial. Western democracy will stand or fall to the extent that it faces up to the challenge that is British Guiana. All liberal-minded people must accept this challenge and rally to the support of the progressive movement in British Guiana and for the preservation of democracy and civilization."

BIG SENDOFF

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Oct. 22.—Hundreds of people gave a rousing send-off to the elected Premier of British Guiana, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, and the chairman of the People's Progressive Party, L. F. S. Burnham, when they left the colony by air on their way to London.

All along the road from Georgetown to the airport people came out from houses and left their fields to wave and cheer the two leaders, calling out: "God be with you" and "Three P's forever." At the airport, as they got their tickets, people shouted: "Go ahead, give it to them."

The large crowd sang the People's Progressive Party song, "O, Fighting Men!" while a Negro preacher said a prayer asking God's protection and guidance for our two leaders.

In Georgetown a police riot squad broke up a crowd saying goodbye to Burnham outside the headquarters of the party.

The steel-helmeted police, carrying shields and batons, arrived in lorries after Burnham had urged the crowd to disperse.

The party headquarters were boarded up but placarded with posters saying: "Army, go home," and "Comrades, be brave, calm, and firm."

The protest strike on the sugar

plantations is in its second week.

At the Mackenzie mines, where more bauxite-aluminum ore is produced than at any other single place in the world, "security measures" were tightened, a news service reported.

This followed a visit by the police commissioner, Mr. Ward, for talks with the bauxite company manager and the chief of the company's private police force.

NAACP Plea to Teachers Heard At Md. Meet

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22 (FP).—

Delegates attending the convention of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Teachers, AFL, were urged to come out strongly for integration in public schools, "not only for morally sound reasons but also as an economic necessity in these days of expanding school population and shrinking sources of revenue."

The warning came from Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

"If education in the U.S. is to remain free," he said, "the teachers must see that children understand the full meaning of democracy. This means, of course, that there is no room in the curriculum or program for any theory that racial segregation is compatible with the Constitution of the U.S."

White cited recent instances of discrimination in Baltimore, mentioning the refusal of the Lyric Theater to permit Marian Anderson to sing from its stage and the barring of Negro students by the Board of Education from Western high school and Mergenthaler vocational school.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

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Steel Union

(Continued from Page 1)

back the guarantee, but, continued Brubaker, if the fund is exhausted "then it is our liability." He stressed that the plan is a "considerable" retreat from past flat demands for full guarantees because it only makes the companies liable for the differences between 30 hours of regular pay (without inceptives) and what the worker would draw in jobless benefit.

The plan also requires the idle worker to register with public employment agencies and be subject to the rule that he be "able, willing and ready" to work at such jobs as may be offered. There are a number of safeguards, however, preventing compulsion to work at lower skills and pay or take a strikebreaking job.

SEVERANCE PAY

Attached to the plan is also a severance pay section, requiring the employer to pay a worker who is dismissed a lump sum equal to a week's pay for every year he was employed.

Brubaker estimates that the worker would be guaranteed, through the plan, approximately two-thirds of his regular straight time pay, inclusive of jobless insurance.

He said that the plan, through contracts with employers, will have the same effect that the gains in pensions have had, when employers themselves were interested in the increase of social security to reduce the balance for the \$100 a month they agreed to make up.

"We want to get the employers to join us to bring pressure on the state legislatures for higher unemployment insurance," said Brubaker. "The best we know to get that is to touch them at their nerve—their pocketbooks." He said the plan would also have the effect of stopping the practice of employers who intercede with state jobless compensation to prevent their employees from collecting benefits.

TOOK 12 YEARS
David McDonald, president of the USA, noted it took the union 12 years before it won a pension.

"I don't predict the guaranteed wage will come overnight," he said. "But I do predict it will come as a result of much hard work. Perhaps we'll have to use the devices we used to win a pension and insurance (an eight-week strike in 1949) I hope that will not be necessary. I hope we will eventually be able to convince the steel companies."

Several of those who spoke from the floor warned against illusions of getting the guarantee without a fight. Delegate Biggs, of Geneva, Utah, said:

"They never gave us anything yet, never gave us anything since we organized. There is just one way to get—to fight for it."

William Haddon, of Local 1346, said the plan was timely because unemployment is creeping up and the steel companies are following the practice of shutting down the old plants and favoring new plants like the new Fairless Works. He said his local is in such an "obsolete plant that there is danger of shutting down. Last week 91 were laid off."

McDonald, speaking after Haddon, said he was "sick and tired" of hearing talk of a threatening depression. He didn't think there was such a threat, but he added "It seems to me this kind of talk can bring about a psychological condition that could bring a recession."

McDonald then took occasion to express his confidence in "democratic capitalism." He claimed that during a recent 10-day trip to England he talked to many who expressed fear of a U. S. depression. But, he added, he also found many European labor leaders who are swinging away "from various forms of Marxism" because they had a "bellyful of nationalization and socialism."

He said the workers of England didn't want to nationalize the steel industry, but the "politicians" did. McDonald then restated that "will not take the union down the

road of socialism or to some sort of formation of a labor party that would make the trade-union leader a captive of politicians."

McDonald quoted Churchill from a recent speech in which he called upon the "conservative workers to join unions" and held that up as an example to American political leaders.

The afternoon session was mainly taken up with mobilization of the steel workers for state and community political work based on a report of Frank Hoffman, legislative director of the USA. Chief emphasis was the fight against the "right to work" laws in the states.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

companying the donation, some of the money came from people who had previously been hesitant about contributing but have now come through "voluntarily."

Speaking of Smith Act arrests, we received \$80 from Cleveland, making it over \$300 from that city and environs since our Worker representative and several other workingclass leaders were picked up under the thought-control law. There was \$35 from a group of Cleveland professionals; \$15 from a couple of AFL workers; \$25 from a filled-up coupon book, and five out of another coupon book, the second fiver from that book, accompanied by a pledge of \$3 every two weeks until we make the \$60,000.

An 80-year old Cincinnati worker sends a buck in protest, too.

From Crawford, Neb., comes \$5 with a proposal that Howard Fast's article, "A Child is Slain," be reprinted under our imprint as a pamphlet. The article appeared last Sunday. Deserves some thought.

From Joplin, Mo., comes a contribution and a letter saying "My husband and I and some other relatives enjoy the whole paper very much, and would be lost without it."

"The other folks we pass the paper on to do not get enough to eat, let alone make donations," the letter says in explaining the fact that the contribution is small.

From the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee, which has been doing a swell job in this campaign, comes another \$13. There is another \$5 from Wabash, Ind., and a buck from Chesterton, Ind.

Philadelphians came through swell, too. One reader sent through \$100—four coupon books worth, and there was \$6 from another book. The sender says he is holding on to the book, expecting to collect some more. And from Ligonier, Pa., there is \$10 on a coupon book.

The Michigan Committee sends along \$52, another outfit that has been doing a terrific job. Of this, \$25 comes from workers in Ford's Press Steel building, and another \$25 from San Soucie, credit to Lester Rodney.

There is \$25 from still another Detroit—on the coupon book.

New Hampshire workers send \$15, collected by a veteran supporter in that state. A Bostonian contributes \$3 with a note that she previously sent \$15. A Newark reader contributes \$1.

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Chile Shoe Plants Lock Out 3,000 Workers

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 22.—Nearly 8,000 workers were idled today by a lockout in 40 shoe factories.

Shoe manufacturers demanded a readjustment of prices fixed by the Government.

apologizes it can't be more at this time, and says she obtained 10 subs recently—7 renewals, 3 new readers. This is a most important way of raising funds.

From Milwaukee, Wis., comes \$12.79 from one reader, \$10 from another, \$2 from still another. There is also two from Madison, Wis. The state has been lagging in the current campaign.

There is \$14 from Denver, \$5 from Pittsburgh, 52 from Salt Lake City, a five and a one from Chicago, another buck and "another \$2 from Newark, \$10 from Trenton, \$2 from West New York (N. J.), \$1 from Mauricetown, N. J.

New York unionists have been coming through swell in the past few days. Distributive workers came along with \$140, and an ex-distributive worker made it \$150 with another ten.

Garment workers kept it going with another \$89, plus \$10 from cloakmakers and \$5 from a milliner. They're hitting the \$1,500, mark all told, but we still have to hear from fur workers, whom they challenged.

Bronx bakers came up with \$70, added to the \$50 they gave earlier.

Workers in a News Guild shop gave \$7, making it \$47 from that shop. "It's only the beginning," they say. "Expect to make it \$100 real soon." And then they ask: "How about the rest of the shops in the industry? Time's a-wastin'. Let's get going!"

Amalgamated workers gave \$35, there was \$21 from some hotel unionists, \$11 from radio workers and \$5 from a Brooklyn electrical worker, too.

A young Brooklyn couple, celebrating their paper (first) anniversary, collected \$50 at a party which goes to the paper, credit Elihu Hicks. Some East Side, Manhattan, friends of Max Gordon came along with \$125, and a group of reader friends of Joseph North \$150.

There was \$35 from a Bronx friend, \$20 from a Bedford-Stuyvesant group, and \$36 from another group in the same area of Brooklyn. They've been doing a terrible job in this drive.

Yorkvilleans, who also have been steadily on the go, came through with \$25. A Chellean comes along with \$5, complains we have been digging that area and pears we go easy. Confesses that "maybe we do deserve it." Anyway, there's a ten, and still another five from that part of Manhattan, too.

A fiver comes from one "who disagrees with your election policy."

We still have to catch up with contributions. Several still await acknowledgment.

SALE THIS WEEK

On Coatings

All Greatly Reduced

Other Worthwhile Buys

Muted shades, 54-inch
80% Cashmere, 20%
Woolen (British) Limited quantity, handsome \$5 per yd. Tweed suiting (Belgium) \$3.95 yd. Limited quantity. All 5% discounts cancelled.

MILL END IMPORTS

76 E. 11th St.

Few doors west of Broadway

Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

reporters: "What with the low price of beef, 12 cents per pound on the hoof, and the serious drought situation, the nation faces the greatest meat shortage it has ever seen."

The livestockmen have an appointment with Benson next Monday.

SANTA ROSA, Oct. 22.—Farm criticism of Eisenhower administration policies took the form here of a charge that Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay is "practically abandoning public power development for the benefit of private interests to the detriment of the people."

George Sehlmeier, master of the California State Grange, told the big farm organization's 81st annual convention that "every effort should be made to change" the aim of the Administration to turn development of power resources over to private utilities.

An estimated 3,000 delegates gathered in the Veterans Memorial Auditorium here, heard Sehlmeier assail federal tactics in Hells Canyon and at the Mammoth pool of the San Joaquin river as examples where "the interest of the people has been sacrificed for the benefit of a private utility."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—Chairman Clifford Hope of the House Agriculture Committee said tonight the most important factor in declining farm prices was the sharp drop in agriculture exports. Hope said foreign farm trade dropped from \$4,000,000,000 in fiscal 1952 to \$2,800,000,000 by July, 1953. The Kansas Republican said the 1952 figure represented 29 percent of agricultural income.

Hope said the loss of foreign trade, coupled with high production surpluses, worked to bring about the present farm situation.

Hope told the International Trade Club here the export program of the past 10 years was "kept alive by artificial stimulants" which foreign countries now "neither want nor need" any longer.

The answer, Hope said, "is to find an adequate and profitable outlet for those things that we produce over and above our domestic requirements. Throughout the world there is an ever increasing need for the things we can produce. I, for one, refuse to believe that ways cannot be found for us to sell our products at a price and in a manner which will be mutually beneficial."

LEBANON, Ky., Oct. 22.—Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D-Ky.), in a telegram today to Ezra T. Benson, Agriculture Secretary, told Benson that he should resign "forthwith."

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3326

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
19 E. 7th St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
bet. 32 and 33 Sts. — GR 7-0444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

thereby preventing your later removal by a fine but most embarrassing President."

Chelf had sought drought aid for more than 11 counties in drought-stricken Kentucky, but only five of these were included in aid approved yesterday by Benson.

In his telegram, Chelf told Benson:

"Since you obviously do not understand the needs and problems of our farmers, why don't you please resign? To do so at this juncture would be to make a most invaluable contribution to all America. You have made us the worst Secretary of Agriculture in history. . . .

"Our pastures are gone, the ground is as hard as a certain banker's heart, the wood are burning in the foothills . . . and while the country literally burns up, you fiddle and piddle and talk about a farm program."

Deny Hearing On Appeal of Six Teachers

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Court of Appeals refused today to hear the appeals of six New York City teachers who were fired for refusing to answer witchhunt questions.

The denial was made without explanation.

The petitioners were Irving Adler, Dorothy Black, Ruth Finklestein, Philip Horowitz, Morris H. Lipschitz and Samuel Wallach.

G. Anastasia Perjury Trial Set for Nov. 9

One of the notorious Anastasia brothers pleaded innocent yesterday to charges of perjury in connection with a Grand Jury investigation of extortion from stevedoring companies.

Gerardo Anastasia, a business agent for Ryan's ILA and brother of Brooklyn dock boss Anthony Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasia, was accused of lying before a Federal Grand Jury when he denied he had visited the office of Turner & Blanchard, Inc., a stevedoring company, in 1951.

Bail was set at \$2,500 and a trial was ordered for Nov. 9.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7884.

Classified Ads

ROOM FOR RENT

FURNISHED room for working woman. Fordham-Concourse area. Call CY 5-3950 after 7 p.m. all week.

(Mandolin Instructions)

N.Y. MANDOLIN Symphony Orchestra announces evening classes for beginners, adults and children. Instructions free to members, 50c weekly dues. Non-profit organization. Write 106 E. 14 St., N.Y. 3.

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC TRAIN SETS—from \$17.95—30 percent off until Oct. 31. Standard Brands Dist., 148 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819. One hour free parking.

SERVICES

(Upholsterers)

CALL HYacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, rolled, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Conrady attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE. padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell. JE 6-3990, Day-Night.

JIMMY'S pickup service. Small jobs, short notice, dependable, reliable. UN 6-7815.

The Radulovich Case—A TV Evening Long to Be Remembered

By DAVID PLATT

The whole country thrilled to the half-hour CBS television broadcast Tuesday night on the Milo Radulovich case.

The reports say that letters and wires are still pouring into the studio from all over the country expressing support for the 28-year old reserve officer who refuses to resign from the air force as a "doubtful security risk" after eight years service.

Radulovich is charged with a "close and continuing" relationship with his father and sister against whom there's a suspicion of "subversive" activity.

In short, the lieutenant is accused of acting in an honorable way toward his own flesh and blood.

The air force, it is clear, would like him to spit on his family ties, drag his folks' names through the mud, denounce them, lie about them. This is the way of McCarthy. It is not the American way.

Even a paper as violently anti-Communist as Hearst's Journal-American drew the line at condemning an individual who had done no wrong.

"On such is based racial and religious persecutions," that paper declared editorially, adding: "A part of our heritage is the right to be confronted openly by our accusers on the issues; the right to face-to-face encounters instead of a knife between our shoulders."

In what will always be remembered as an act of courage in an era of frameups and legal lynchings, Radulovich refused to break off with his family.

"I don't intend to apologize for being close to my family," he said vehemently on Ed Murrow's television show "See it Now."

"I maintain that what my sister believes is her own affair. I can't cut off blood ties."

A year ago this program could not have been aired, such was the oppressive atmosphere created by McCarthyism.

That it could be given today is a sign that the anti-McCarthy movement is picking up speed in its fight to get back to the fundamental principles on which our country was founded.

CBS really went to bat for Radulovich. There were big ads announcing the show in the Times and other papers.

Murrow brought the entire family to the mike: the Lieutenant, his wife, his father, even his sister, Mrs. Margaret Fishman, allegedly a "Communist."

His sister had this to say to the multi-million TV audience: "I think it's terrible that my brother has to go through this. I don't want to discuss my political beliefs. They're my own personal property. No one has any business inquiring about my beliefs. I don't think my brother needs to suffer because of my opinions."

Let's see, how long has it been since even an alleged "Communist" has been permitted to appear before a TV audience in behalf of a victim of witchhunting?

Or, better yet, how long has it been since a major television outfit devoted a half-hour to condemning political injustice?

Lieutenant Radulovich spoke of the suffering that would come to the members of his family if the Air Force succeeded in pinning a "security risk" label on him.

"I simply won't be able to get a job. If the Air Force won't have me, who will?"

He added earnestly: "Are my children going to be asked to denounce me? Are they going to have to explain to friends why their father was a security risk? I see a chain reaction that has no end." His wife added more thrills to the evening of rare drama.

"Wouldn't it have been better if your husband had bowed to the Air Force and disavowed his kin?" Mrs. Radulovich was asked. "Certainly not," she replied indignantly. "We don't want to run away from this thing. We want to stand up to it and fight it."

Ed Murrow introduced an American Legion commander from the accused officer's home town.

"If this could happen to him, it could happen to everyone listening to this program," he thundered.

Then came John Radulovich, the Lieutenant's father, an employee of the Hudson Motor Co. This old man, an American citizen who came here 39 years ago from Serbia, read a poignant letter to President Eisenhower, in a voice that could move a stone to tears. He pointed out how he spent his whole life in the coal mines and in auto factories. He said he was asking nothing for himself. "All I ask is justice for my boy, who has given all his growing up years to his country. He is good for his country."

Finally, Ed Murrow himself took the stand to condemn guilt by association which he said was outlawed in English law centuries ago because it served despotism and tyranny. He called upon the country to discuss and debate the Radulovich case.

All in all, it was a TV evening long to be remembered. There should be more like it.



KNIGHTS OF ROUND TABLE

The Knights of the Round Table are among the legendary heroes of countless thousands of children.

Like most of those retelling these tales, Roger Green has based his collection of stories of "King Arthur and His Knights of the Round Table" (Penguin, 85 cents) largely on the most famous version of them, Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur."

Malory, who some believe was a Lancastrian knight, imprisoned after the Wars of the Roses, was a story-teller of genius. His tales are lovely to read in his high-flown Frenchified English, and the very names of Lancelot and Guinevere, Beaumains and the Lady Lynet express romance.

Nevertheless, as a result of following his version a terrible style has become accepted for the telling of these stories, and indeed for fairy tales generally, which might be called the Boons for Damsels, or Nursery Chivalrous style.

The language was alive when Malory used it, but now it is dead.

Green has used it as lightly and mercifully as he can, but his difficulty is that there is no living tradition of telling these stories which he might have adopted instead.

But there is another objection to sticking exclusively to Malory for the Arthurian legends, and one of the best things about Green's version is that he has gone to other and older sources as well.

The real King Arthur and his knights were fighting men of the fifth century, struggling to hold their part of Britain against the Saxons after the Romans left.

But by the time the stories reached Malory, 10 centuries later, they had become saturated with medieval religious mysticism and the knights had turned into feudal gentlemen.

As a child I always found this atmosphere oppressive and frightening—the Holy Grail was indeed a subject for nightmares.

But mysticism only really closes in after the arrival upon the scene of Sir Galahad, and to make up for it Green has brought together from many sources some of the very best stories ever told.

For instance, here is "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight," with its enchanting account of a flirtation with the wife of a magician, taken from an old poem, and at least half a dozen others worthy to stand beside it.

The stories have been finely illustrated by Lotte Reinger in what one might take for woodcuts, but apparently they are "scissor cuts" snipped from black paper and mounted on transparent paper.

It seems a long way round, but then Miss Reinger is known as the creator of some beautiful silhouette films, so scissors are evidently her tool.—S. L.

'Great Tradition In English Literature'

"The Great Tradition in English Literature: From Shakespeare to Shaw" by Annette T. Rubinstein will be published by Citadel Press in November, 1953. This book of 980 pages interprets the life and work of 22 major literary figures during 300 years of English literature, revealing how they were rooted in the political and social movements of their own time.

Through extensive use of diaries, letters, journals, and representative selections, Dr. Rubinstein has allowed these major writers to speak their own minds and reveal their own views on the great issues of their time.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

New Champ No Robinson, But Who Is?

IT WASN'T ONE of the classic middleweight championship fights but it was fiercely fought and exciting, and the capacity crowd stirred memories of other days.

It has been a long time since late arrivals in the Garden had to push their way blindly through packed standees trying to find the siles. It brought me back to—well, I remember a crowd for a Henry Armstrong-Fritzie Zivic fight which had 'em jampacked, stamping feet sounding like an elevated train rumbling overhead, with live sounds and roars such as this night's deep-mingled shouts of warning to Turpin and exuberance by Olson fans when Bobo succeeded in backing Randy against the ropes.

Middleweights are an exciting breed. They're light enough to move and box fast and continuously and heavy and strong enough to keep the specter of KO to the fore. It's always been an attractive class, with Harry Greb, Mickey Walker, Graziano, Zale, Ray Robinson the incomparable . . . perhaps partly because most men are around middleweight than any other weight.

The pattern of the battle for the open and lucrative crown was this: Turpin started out in his stiff-legged, straight-up style with heavy-punching sallies which crashed through Olson's defense and had Bobo reeling. For three rounds the former booth scrapper from out of Leamington Spa, England, was in solid command. Only the sturdy ability of Olson to absorb punishment kept it from being a quick Turpin victory. But Bobo, knocked out only once, as a youngster by Ray Robinson, never quite "started going" and in the fourth, having weathered the worst of it, he began to put his essentially better rounded equipment to work.

Bobo outmaneuvered Turpin, bulled in close and took over. He is a much busier ringman than Turpin, throws more leather, moves with assortments of head and shoulder fakes that open up a target. He'll make an interesting champion and an interesting defender against Kid Cavilaz, who wants to move up into the heavier weight—and heavier sugar.

IN THE SIXTH Bobo cut loose with hard punches point blank for the first time when he backed Randy into the ropes, where the Englishman defends rigidly and poorly. By the eighth the pattern had been formed of a comeback from the early Turpin attack, and an easy decision and possible late KO for Olson—then suddenly BOOM. Turpin, with lots of punch and fire still left in him, connected with a trenchant right which buckled Olson.

Bobo again weathered it and bounced back. In the ninth he had a weary Turpin down at the bell's end after another rope massage and in the 10th he dropped him hard and it seemed all over. But Randy was game and stayed in there and even won two rounds before the fight ended. The primarily New York crowd gave a thunderous ovation to the two battlers from across the oceans.

I had it eight for Olson, six for Turpin and I even but of course the two knockdowns make the decision clearer than that. Olson won and earned the championship against the best contender around. All hail. He is a good fighter. He can take a very solid punch, has marvellous condition, is fast and smart in the ring, and like many of those carelessly tabbed a "light hitter" is not exactly a thrower of cream puffs when he can set himself. I saw Turpin's face afterward. It is easy and literary (literary?) to write of one who is primarily a boxer and not a punisher that he can't punch his way out of a paper bag. So who deposited Turpin on the canvas twice? And how did Bobo knock out 25 of his foes?

He can't hit with Robinson or anyway near Ray, and will never approach Ray's class. But who will? And in the meanwhile, until proven otherwise, Olson is the best middleweight there is, and that's what the word champion ought to mean at any given time. He is a concentrating fighting man who makes the most of what he has, that's for sure.

HE WAS SITTING in a corner swaddled in a heavy white towel-type bathrobe when I got into the dressing room afterward. He was crying a little because he had become champion at the end of a nine year dream, since he started fighting under a false age in his native Honolulu.

Bobo, whose name is Carl, looked very tired and his nose was badly swollen, so it's hard to describe his actual features. He is 25, with thinning hair, and an earnest, wistful manner about him as he speaks. He has a sort of "From Here to Eternity" background, his father being a U. S. Army sergeant of Swedish descent who was stationed at Fort Shafter in Hawaii, and his mother a Portuguese-Hawaiian. His mother lives with Bobo, his Hawaiian-born wife and four kids in San Francisco. Bobo's first desire is a vacation trip with the family to the place of his birth, where he will get a rousing welcome. He is only the second world champion from out of the island beautiful, the first being little Dado Marino, who held the bantam title.

In the other dressing room Turpin looked as if he had been in a fight and had lost. His face was a mess. He cheerfully agreed with the decision in Olson's favor. Asked if he had been at his best, he said he had been physically, but perhaps not mentally "though I don't want to alibi." He turned back pressure on what his troubles were, saying it was "personal." Would he fight Olson again? Sure, he'd fight anyone, he said, that was his trade. But "after a rest, if you please," he added with a rueful chuckle.

Outside a group of seamen from off some English ship stood around waiting for him to come out. Whenever a writer came in or out they shouted through the open door, "You're our boy, Randy!"

CASE YOU DIDN'T notice, and still keeping this column unified since it happened in Honolulu . . . Don Newcombe threw a three-hitter at the Ed Lopat All Stars to give the Campanella Stars a 7-1 victory and make it two out of three. There'll sure be a welcome mat out for Don at Vero Beach come spring training.

THANKS TO "A Bronzer" for \$5 to the fund drive sent through this column. To M. S. of Brooklyn for \$5 "as promised" previously on another contribution. "More next payday," too, is the message. To Ella L. of Brooklyn, who says "What is there to say except 'Next Year!'" And to C. C. of Brooklyn for another \$1.

Previously acknowledged	\$1,006.50
Today	16.00
TOTAL	1,022.50

Steelworkers Fight Use by Companies Of Layoff Weapon

By CARL HIRSCH

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Steel companies here are showing an adroit readiness to use layoffs as an instrument for wrecking and weakening the steelworkers union. It was such a company move that led to the recent walkout of the Republic workers which stopped all the steelmaking furnaces in the big South Chicago plant.

The workers struck to protect the seniority system. And the company retaliated by firing four electric furnace workers who were singled out as the "ring leaders" of the walkout.

THE STRIKE was part of a picture of resistance to a new beligerence of the steel companies which comes in the wake of curtailed production.

It was the workers' reaction to Republic's first attempt to use layoffs as a punitive weapon and to oust workers in defiance of the seniority system.

THE WALKOUT which lasted four days, stemmed also from other accumulated grievances, including the mounting disciplinary layoffs and the cutting of incentive earnings.

Members of the USA-CIO Republic Local 1033 have long been aware that the company has an additional club over their heads, in the form of a supplementary agreement which is some six years old and which gives the company certain extraordinary powers.

Most dangerous is a clause which provides that "ability" and "physical fitness" may be used by the company as a basis for upgrading certain workers and for retaining them on the job while workers with greater seniority are laid off.

THIS AGREEMENT, which dates back to 1947, has not been used by the company until now. In fact, many Republic workers did not even know of its existence until now.

"It was a kind of time bomb against our union," a Republic worker explained to us, "It had no real meaning as long as production was high—but now, it could be used to weed out every militant union man in the mill."

On Thursday, Oct. 1, the so-called "wildcat" began in the six electric furnaces. The following day, open hearth workers walked out, thus shutting down the entire steel-production division.

MAIN DEMANDS of the workers were:

- Cancellation of the 1947 supplementary agreement which undermines the seniority system.
- Revision of the tonnage rates in the electric furnace department.
- The right of workers to be represented by the union in matters where the company threatens disciplinary layoffs because of alleged errors made by the furnace workers in the production of certain types of steel.

WITH THE UNION officials taking no stand in support of the so-called "wildcat strike", the walkout ended on Sunday. The company announced disciplinary firing of eight of the workers, later reducing this number to four. Those fired included three first helpers and one second helper in the electric furnace department.

The company was told that these men be rehired within 72 hours or another walkout would take place. On Wednesday, after the company refused to rescind the firings, many of the workers reported "sick." However, there was no further attempt made to bring the issue to a head at that time.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY agreement, which has no termination date, is considered by many workers as an open invitation to the company to wreck the union and remains a threat as long as it exists.

Steel company spokesmen have already indicated that the advent of layoffs provides new opportunities for speedup and union busting.

The Republic Steel walkout is seen here as opening a period of bitter struggles in the mills on such issues as violations of seniority, speedup, the cutting of earnings, as well as the wider use of disciplinary crackdowns against any display of resistance by the workers to these company moves.

4-Way Election Forum Tonight In Yorkville

Four candidates, representing different political parties, will face each other tonight (Friday) at a free public forum in Yorkville, in a discussion of waterfront gangsterism, fares, schools, housing, and other issues of the election campaign.

The symposium will be at Yorkville Temple, 157 E. 86 St., at 8:30, under auspices of the Yorkville Compass Forum.

Speakers will be Robert F. Wagner, Jr., Democratic candidate for mayor; Clifford T. McAvoy, American Labor Party candidate for mayor; Rev. James H. Robinson, Liberal Party candidate for Manhattan borough president, and Elmer A. Carter, Republican candidate for Manhattan borough president. All speakers have agreed to answer questions from the audience.



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1953
Yugoslav American Home, 405 West 41st St.
AUSPICES: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Don't Miss It!
Joseph Starobin
just returned from
CHINA
and the only American correspondent to have visited liberated
VIET NAM

will tell of his two and one-half year tour in Europe and Asia as correspondent for the Daily Worker

TONIGHT! (FRI.)
8 P. M.

Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. 4th St.
Bet. 2nd and 3rd Aves. Adm. 40c.
Questions from the floor.

Jobless

(Continued from Page 1)

long-term credit to farmers who want to make such purchases.

• The Department of State will be asked to allow the opening of trade with China and other countries which constitute a tremendous potential market for U. S. farm equipment.

Milt Burns, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, will head the delegation to Washington Oct. 29-30. The group is expected to include representatives of farm organizations and possibly from other unions in the farm equipment plants.

Burns declared that farm equipment centers like the Quad-Cities area in western Illinois have been especially hard hit by the layoffs.

Some 10,000 have been laid off in and around Rock Island, Illinois, with little prospect of returning to work or getting other jobs.

The UAW-CIO in the Quad-Cities has also called for action to meet the unemployment problem. However, its proposals are, as yet, confined to the question of winning a guaranteed annual wage.

The state employment service in this stricken area disclosed this week that there were only 11 jobs available at plants there, jobs for highly skilled workers.

"Unemployment in our industry has reached the disaster level," Burns declared. "We hope to awaken the people in Washington to that fact to get some action."

He said that the union's action in the Capitol will be accompanied by visits to congressmen at home by delegations in various districts where farm equipment plants are located.

Union representatives are also preparing to go to Springfield, Ill., to demand that Gov. William C. Stratton call a special session to increase unemployment compensation.

Two Furniture Strikers Jailed in Martinsville, Va.

MARTINSVILLE, Va., Oct. 22 (FP).—Two members of the CIO United Furniture Workers were arrested here in a strike against the American Furniture Co.

William H. Graveley was arrested for "acting in such a way as to cause a breach of peace" and Herbert Moyer was charged with assaulting scabs. UFW organizer F. C. Buckner was arrested on charges of violating the city anti-noise ordinance after he addressed an outdoor strike meeting, but the charges were later dismissed.

In a move to enlist city support for their wage demands, the strikers staged two parades and later held a mass meeting at the union hall.

No Sign of Reopening Coal Contract in Pittsburgh Area

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21 (FP).—There is no indication here yet of any contract reopening move in the coal industry.

"As far as I know," John Busarello, president of District 5 of the United Mine Workers, told Federated Press, "nothing has been done or said about it. We are working now under an open-end contract, with no termination date, which was signed Nov. 1, 1951. It continues in effect until either side serves a 60-day notice."

Busarello pointed out that thousands of coal miners in western Pennsylvania are not working and the outlook is anything but rosy. Many mines have shut down during the last 12 months, through competition of oil-burning diesel

locomotives on railroads plus the importation of cheap residual oil from South America and the Far East.

Smoke-control restrictions in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county have also hit the soft coal business.

District 5, embracing Allegheny and Washington counties and parts of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, now has about 5,000 dues-paying members, roughly one-fourth of the total it had 15 or 20 years ago. Membership in other areas has also slumped.

"Some people talk about prosperity, but I can tell you the miners are not seeing any of it," Busarello said.

Is Perle Mesta Telling Truth? Hear Joseph Clark Sunday

Is Perle Mesta telling the truth about the Soviet Union? Joseph Clark, for three years Moscow correspondent of the Daily Worker, will tell what's behind the recent articles on the Soviet Union by returning travelers at a meeting Sunday evening at Brighton Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

Among questions Clark will answer are: What is the status of trade unions in the USSR? Is there

free collective bargaining? What's behind the Beria affair? What is the status of Jews in Soviet society? Questions from the audience will also be answered by Clark.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Paris 1900" diverting potpourri about the City of Lights in a carefree era. English adaptation by John Mason Brown. Narration by Monte Woolley. Fri., Sat., Sun. at 8:30 p.m. and 10 p.m., 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

FRIDAY FILM GET TOGETHERS present "100 Men and a Girl" starring Leopold Stokowski and Deanna Durbin on Fri., Oct. 23. Film showing 8:30 p.m. Dancing and refreshments afterwards. Jefferson School of Social Science, 373 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. 50c.

Saturday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Paris 1900" (See details under Fri. Man.) 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

FILM SENSE SURPRISE PARTY: Al Woods sensational Folk Singer! Social all evening. Refreshments and surprise package No. 1. Sat., Oct. 24 at 8:30. ASF Galleries, 35 W. 64th St. Contr. \$1.

WHO WILL FIND the hidden pumpkin? Enjoy this and other games for adults and kids at our real old-fashioned Halloween Party. Bring your costume. Square dancing, sports activities, fun for the whole weekend. Sat., Oct. 24 at Camp Midvale, cooperative, interracial camp. Family rooms in our dormitory. Reservations: Camp Midvale, Midvale, N.J. Telephone 5-2160.

CELEBRATE JEWISH LIFE'S Seventh anniversary concert and dance featuring Martha Schlamme, singer, and dances by Saul Bronstein and Joan Smith on Sat. evening, Oct. 24, at 515 Clinton Ave., Newark. Folk dancing after concert. Sub. \$1.25. Ausp.: Newark Jewish Life Comm.

FIGHT McCARRAN ACT and McCarthyism at Peoples Conference. Yugoslav Home 405 W. 41st St. 10:30 a.m. Panels on Youth, Negro Affairs, Labor, Education, Arts and Professions, Labor and Civil Rights. Registration \$1. Ausp.: Civil Rights Congress.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Paris 1900" (See details under Fri. Man.) 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

SUNDAY FORUM presents "Criticism and Self Criticism" its theory and practice with speaker Dorey A. Wilkerson on Sun., Oct. 25 at 8 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 373 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

HOWARD FAST will speak in Coney Island Sun., Oct. 25 at 8:30 p.m. Topic: "The Passions of Sacco and Vanzetti." At 3109 Surf Ave. Sponsored by the Surf Ave. Cultural Club.

CALLING ALL PEOPLE of Brooklyn to hear Joseph Clark, lecturer and correspondent who recently returned from 3 years of travel in Soviet Union will speak on "Truth About the Soviet Union." All questions will be answered. Sun., Oct. 25, 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave.

Coming

MASS MEETING "Germany and World Peace," Sun. afternoon, Nov. 22, 1953, 2 p.m. Golden Ballroom, 53 W. 66th St. Sponsored by: N.Y. Peace Council of the American Peace Crusade, Nationality Women's Council, Nationalities Peace Comm.

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